

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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Average daily 8,907
Sundays 16,399

THEATRES TODAY.

Orpheum—Matinee and night, vaudeville.
Grand—Matinee and night, "At the Old Cross Roads."
Lyric—Matinee and night, "The Gold King."

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair and warmer.
THE METALS.
Silver, 83c per ounce.
Copper (castings), 15c per pound.
Copper (cathodes), 15c per pound.
Lead, 57c per 100 pounds.

OUR GENEROUS COUNCIL.

At a time when many foresighted business men are shortening sail, when many who rank as good judges of business conditions express doubt as to a speedy return of national prosperity, our generous city council proceeds to raise the pay of the recorder, treasurer and auditor to \$2,500 a year from \$1,800. The council can afford to be generous. Its members do not pay any taxes worth speaking about. The general public must bear the additional burden. The increase of \$700 a year each in their salaries will be much appreciated by the officials who receive it. They will have a particularly happy Christmas. At the same time we submit that there is not a single member of the council who is increasing the pay of his personal employees, if he has any. And there is not a member of the council who, if an employee should ask for an increase of pay, would not make a pitiful plea about hard times. The employee would be lucky, indeed, if his salary was not lowered instead of raised.

Had it not been for a fairly well-known decision of the Utah supreme court on the question of salary grabs, the legality of the increase would surely be called in question. While it is true that the raise does not apply to the terms of the officeholders as now serving, it does apply to a term for which they have been elected. If it is legal to increase the pay of an officeholder after his election and prior to his induction into office, it is also legal to decrease his salary. We warn the council that it is establishing a precedent that may some day be invoked to its discomfort. It is possible under our system to elect a council at variance politically with officials elected on the city ticket. In what way, under such conditions, and with the precedent set Monday night to work from, could the council be prevented from reducing the salaries of city officers to such a ridiculously low figure that they could not afford to serve? And what, then, could prevent the council, after receiving the resignations of the city officers, from restoring the pay to the old schedule, or a higher one, and electing officials of their own faith to fill the vacancies?

Further, The Herald wishes to make the point that the council has not dealt fairly with the people. There was no dearth of candidates for recorder, treasurer and auditor in the city conventions last fall. In the "American" convention there was a mighty lively fight for the treasurer's nomination. Every nominee accepted the nomination with full knowledge that the salary he drew, if elected, would be \$1,800 a year; no more, no less. If the gentlemen named had not been satisfied they would surely have withdrawn from the race.

In other words, they agreed to serve the public for \$1,800 a year each. There has been no general demand, except from the officeholders themselves, for an increase in their pay. Two of them, at least, worried along for two years at \$1,800 a year each, and were so well pleased with it that they asked for and were granted the privilege of serving two years more on the same terms. Their friends say they were capable

officials. Will they be more capable at \$2,500 than at \$1,800? Finally, the raise is unfair to the public because, if it had been known that the council intended to increase the salary more than 33 1-3 per cent, other, and perhaps better men would have entered the race for the nominations. And is not the desire to secure better men and better service the purpose behind the raising of official salaries?

Mayor Bransford should by all means veto this salary grab.

"A TERROR TO HIS DISTRICT."

The habitues of Lyon's beat were loud in their condemnation of the officer's act, a contemporary, in speaking of the shooting by Patrolman Lyon of a man who resisted arrest. And, continuing: "They say that he has become a terror to the district that he patrols, and no one knows at what moment he will shoot."

Without intending it, the habitues of Lyon's district have paid him a very high compliment. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that there is no tougher district in the city than the district patrolled by Lyon. If he has become a terror to the thugs and toughs who dwell in it, so much the better for Lyon and for the city. The business of a policeman is to be a terror to evildoers and those who contemplate the doing of evil. We will not say that Lyon is not over hasty with his revolver, but we must insist that to say he "has become a terror to the district that he patrols" is to commend him, not to condemn him.

As these words are being written a band playing a funeral dirge is passing The Herald office. In a coffin back in the sad procession is the body of a brave patrolman who was done to death by a thug of the type that infests Lyon's district. Marching with the corpse of their friend, their fellow officer, are hundreds of secret society men and a detachment of policemen. In a carriage are a desolated widow and her fatherless children. They are on their way to an open grave in Mt. Olivet cemetery, there to lay in its last resting place the body of one they loved.

With the example of the murdered Ford before them, it is small wonder that any patrolman of Salt Lake should desire to become a terror to the bad men in his district. We would not have them careless with their revolvers, we would not have them do injury to innocent men, but the sooner the thugs know that Salt Lake is the unhealthy spot in the United States for them the better off Salt Lake will be.

PUBLICITY FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The passage by the Democratic national committee of a resolution in favor of publicity for campaign contributions and the uses to which they are put is a long step towards cleanliness in our national politics. It remains to be seen whether or not the Republican national committee will have the courage to follow the splendid example that has been set, but this is rather too much to hope. The Democrats have rarely been recipients of contributions from questionable sources.

The great corporations and trusts have had little to hope for from Democratic success. On the contrary, the Democratic party has for years been declaring its hostility to criminal combinations of capital. It is also on record as against any tariff that has the effect of breeding trusts. The Republicans have stood for all these evils. To the Republicans, therefore, the unlawful combinations have always looked for aid and comfort, and to them they have given freely of the funds wrested from the people. It is only fair to the Republican party, too, to say in this connection that it has never disappointed its backers.

For reasons that are obvious the Republicans have opposed the proposition that the public has a right to know the sources from which their campaign funds come. At least, if the reasons were not obvious before, they become obvious when the life insurance investigations disclosed the fact that considerable sums had been paid by the great insurance companies into the treasuries of Republican national and state committees. The immediate effect of those disclosures was the passage of a law forbidding national banks to make contributions to party funds, and also prohibiting corporations from contributing to congressional or national campaign funds.

The Republicans refused, however, to pass a law requiring the publication of the names of campaign fund contributors and a schedule of campaign expenses in national elections. Nevertheless, it is possible to believe that the federal statute that was enacted will have a purifying effect. Large sums of money will still be raised and expended by national committees, but they will be expended in a perfectly legitimate manner. The cost of maintaining political headquarters, of sending out campaign literature, of keeping speakers in the field, is tremendous and legitimate.

The plastering of doubtful states with greenbacks and gold coin is not legitimate. Nobody believes the enormous campaign fund raised in 1896 by Mark Hanna was honestly expended. And it was simply the weight of that money that defeated Bryan for the presidency. The same thing was true in 1900. The campaign of 1904 was conducted with less expenditure than either of the campaigns referred to, but it cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars. By all means let the light be turned on the campaign outlay. In no other way can we make as great an advance towards purer politics.

Loose Leaf Devices.

Uncalled for suits and overcoats, \$10 and up. Daniels, 57 W. 2d South.
Tribune-Reporter Ptg. Co., 66 W. 2d St.

SOCIETY

The marriage of Miss Hattie Barnett to Harry F. Marienthal of Bay City, Mich., took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, on G street. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Charles J. Freund in the presence of only the immediate relatives. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Janie Barnett, and Robert L. Marienthal, also of Bay City, was the best man. The ceremony was followed by a dinner for the immediate family only, after which Mr. and Mrs. Marienthal left for the east. The home was bright with flowers, the bride standing beneath a canopy of white flowers and asparagus plumosa, with a background of palms. Pink and white with the green of the palms and ferns decorated the other rooms, the long table being bright with rounds of pink flowers. The bride wore a handsome gown of white chiffon broadcloth over taffeta, made princess and trimmed with pearls and real lace. Her veil was of princess and net and applied, and fastened with a spray of orange flowers. Her gown was of cream white eolian cloth, and her flowers were pink roses. For a going-away gown Mrs. Marienthal wore a tailored suit of dark gray and black striped cloth with a hat to match.

The children of the kindergarten in Unity hall are to be entertained today with an elaborate Christmas dinner, which is provided for them by the members of the Sewing club, of which their teacher, Miss Florence Grant, is one. The others who will give the dinner and will also act as waitresses are Mrs. Frederick U. Leonard, Mrs. John C. Daly, Mrs. William M. McCrea, Miss Winnie Lynn, Miss Estelle Clinton, Miss Eudora Daly, Miss Estelle Clinton, Mrs. Richard Oglesby and Miss Mamie Sappington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Hale have gone over to Monterey to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benton Hunter. After a delightful stay in Denver for some months, during which time they were lavishly entertained by numerous friends there, they made the trip to the coast, going by way of the Grand Canyon of the Arizona, and are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Judge J. C. Boyle, who has been quite seriously ill for a week past, has recovered very satisfactorily and hopes soon to be out again.

Miss Winnie Anderson will be here from Oakland to spend the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Robert C. Gemmill.

Miss Linda Jessup and her young sister, Miss Margarette, will leave Friday evening for Pasadena to spend the holidays with Mrs. Jessup and Miss Emily, who are there.

Mrs. Kate Y. Hall returned yesterday from San Francisco, where she went to attend the wedding of Miss May Schweitzer and Captain Trotter, in November.

The marriage of Miss Nell Sutton and Earl Dunshew will take place at the afternoon, and will be followed by a wedding reception this evening at the home of Mrs. R. A. Dunshew.

Mrs. A. S. Bower will entertain this afternoon at a bridge tea at her home on East First South street.

J. F. Peck, the manager of the Oberlin Glee club, which comes here Saturday evening, will be the guest of W. H. Tibbals, a former classmate, during his stay in Salt Lake.

Mrs. William Igleheart and twin boys will leave Geneva today and will go to Paris to spend Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dern are in from Mercer for a stay of a few days. Ledyard M. Bailey leaves the latter part of the week for Chicago on a short business trip.

Mrs. A. E. Creary and her daughter, Miss Katherine Creary, are now stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, where Captain Creary has joined them since his arrival from the Philippines.

Mrs. M. H. Kervin will be here shortly after the new year opens, and will spend some time in the city.

Miss Zaida Bothwell and Miss Maud Miller will be here the last of the week from Stanford to spend the holidays.

The wedding of Miss Silva Jarvis and Hjalmar Jensen took place Monday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jarvis. Bishop H. C. Iverson officiated. The bride wore a gown of white tulle and carried white roses. She was attended by Miss Anna Goldberg, Leonard Jarvis acting as best man. The decorations were of red and green. Many handsome presents were received by the young people.

The Daughters of the Pioneers will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Lion House. The meeting will commemorate the birthday of Joseph Smith. John Smith will speak. Light refreshments will be served.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

5377—Albert Rosenband, Mayfield.
5378—Malinda A. Larson, Mayfield.
5379—John M. Larson, Mayfield.
5380—Anna V. Whitlock, Mayfield.
5381—Jennie A. Knigge, Centerville.
5382—Rosa E. Webb, Hinckley.
5383—George A. Webb, Hinckley.
5384—Dora Morris, Hinckley.
5385—Wilfred H. Tracy, Iona, Ida.
5386—Angelina Ritchie, Iona, Ida.
5387—Peter J. Whitehead, Franklin, Ida.
5388—Martha E. Morrison, Franklin, Ida.
5389—Walter E. Coon, Pleasant Green.
5390—Ruby E. Hanson, Pleasant Green.
5391—John J. Foster, Salt Lake.
5392—Emma Olive, Pocatello, Ida.
5393—Joseph H. Peiman, Ida Falls, Ida.
5394—Altha Probert, Rigby, Ida.
5395—Joseph G. Christensen, Clariston, Ida.
5396—Annie Peterson, Clariston.
5397—Joseph C. Moss, Lake Point.
5398—Clara L. Hord, Iona, Ida.
5399—Urey W. McKim, Lark.
5400—Anna J. Keephardt, Lark.
5401—Allen L. Bowden, Thistle Junction.
5402—Anna Caldwell, Thistle Junction.
5403—Carl A. Erickson, Salt Lake.
5404—Ineborg E. Sandberg, Salt Lake.
5405—Gordon B. Porter, Salt Lake.
5406—Mabel Wright, Grand Junction, Colo.
5407—Ned L. Kirk, Pleasant Grove.
5408—Laura Jeppson, Pleasant Grove.
5409—James G. Stevens, Mercer.
5410—Susanna M. Christensen, Wilford.
5411—Charles F. Hilton, Salt Lake.
5412—Minnie L. Christensen, Salt Lake.
5413—William J. Rosier, Salt Lake.
5414—Eva Merdith, Pleasant Grove.
5415—George B. Reynolds, Salt Lake.
5416—Eleanor E. Jensen, Salt Lake.
5417—E. W. Scott, Menan, Ida.
5418—Sophia Orstrom, Annis, Ida.
5419—Street R. Scott, Salt Lake.
5420—Madara Taylor, Salt Lake.

Vienna Walnut bread cannot be excelled. Ask your grocer or phone 1381.
Uncalled for suits and overcoats, \$10 and up. Daniels, 57 W. 2d South.

NEW USE OF RADIUM.

Skin Specialists Will Try It in the Treatment of Birthmarks.

(New York Times.)
The announcement that radium can remove birthmarks, the latest sensation among Parisian medical men, as related in yesterday's special cablegram, was received with a great deal of interest by physicians and surgeons here. No attempt has yet been made in this country to treat these distressing deformities with radium, but it is probable that experiments will be made forthwith in this direction.

Dr. L. D. Bulkley, one of the visiting physicians of the New York Skin and Cancer hospital, said yesterday that he was sure there must be something in the idea.

"I do not care to express an opinion upon this remedy," he remarked, "as I have not tried it, but I know Dr. Wickham, one of the men who has announced the discovery at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and I know him to be a careful man, who is in the forefront in trying new methods. If he has come forward with this remedy, I'm sure there must be something in it."

The treatment most nearly akin to that of radium which has been so far applied to skin cases is the use of X-rays for lupus. Dr. Bulkley said that he had been somewhat disappointed in the results obtained from it here, as they did not seem to come up to the success reported from abroad. He was sure that many cases of lupus had been materially improved by the X-rays and he wondered whether so-called "port wine stains" might not yield to the same treatment.

Dr. F. Torek, another of the visiting physicians of the Skin and Cancer hospital, was a little surprised at the direct application of radium particles contained in varnish to the face.

"Radium," he said, "before this, as far as I know, has been invariably contained in glass or vessels of some other substance before it is set against the skin. Its strength is so great that severe burns have resulted from it."

"The cablegram is not quite definite as to the birthmarks referred to. I presume that those too large for operation are meant. We remove a number of smaller ones by operation, and this is the only absolutely satisfactory method. But in the case of large stains it is impossible to operate. To remove the discolored tissue would cause the formation of a scar. When people have become used to one disfigurement and exchange it for another, they often wish they had not made the alteration."

"As a matter of fact, we can now reduce the unsightliness of a port wine stain. We prick it with electric needles and thus cause a number of minute white scars. They are not seen as scars, but the effect is to diminish the depth of the stain in much the same way as you alter the tint of coats."

Dr. Torek went on to say that as he had noticed there was no mention of any dissent from the views expressed at the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Wickham and Dr. Desguignes, he presumed that their announcement was accepted as authoritative. At the same time he uttered a warning against expecting too much from a remedy before it had been finally tried out of cases.

"It is the curse of progress in medicine," he declared, "this expectation of too much. There was Dr. Koch's great discovery of tuberculin. He never said it cured tuberculosis, but people exaggerated his views. There was the X-ray treatment for cancer. It has done undoubted good, and is certainly one of the things which must be tried before all hope is given up. But it causes patients to put off operations too long. If they came to the surgeon at once the prognosis would be most favorable, but they waste time with the X-rays and then it is too late. It is the same with trypsin, though there never was much to trypsin. Every discovery in medicine costs scores of lives through misguided enthusiasm."

RAW FROM FEET TO SHOULDERS

With Eczema—When Indoors, Itching (Was Fearful—Prescription Did No Good—Followed Friend's Advice and Found Speedy Relief.

A PERFECT CURE BY USE OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I was raw from my shoulders down to my feet. As soon as I went into a warm room I started the itching sensation. I tried several remedies with no relief, and I consulted a doctor who told me that I had eczema and gave me a box of ointment. I used it about two weeks and got no benefit. I then tried another ointment with the same result. Then I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and commenced to use them. By the time I had used about half of each of them I could see an improvement. After that I continued to use them until I had used four cakes of Soap, three large boxes of Ointment, and two large bottles of Resolvent in four or five weeks' time. At the end of this period, my skin was as clear as it could be. It is now three or four years since I used them and I wish to state that the Cuticura Remedies are the greatest in the world not only for eczema but for female trouble, from which my wife has been suffering for years. Cuticura Remedies, used in connection with one of the Cuticura syringes have done wonders for her. Fred E. Baker, 14 Grotto St., Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 30, '06, and Jan. 20, '07."

CUTICURA

The Great Skin Cure and Purest and Sweetest of Emollients.

A single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severe cases by a dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (50c), Cuticura Pills (25c), per box of 60. Porter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

KEITH O'BRIEN Co.

6 SHOPPING DAYS

If you are in doubt—then this store.
We believe our magnificent stock holds the very article that will enable you to reach a decision.

It is an exceptional stock of unbounded varieties—thousands of gift articles to tempt shoppers.

EVERYONE FEELS THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE CHRISTMAS DAYS AT THE POPULAR CHRISTMAS STORE, AND EVERY DAY IS A SCENE OF COMPLEX AND INTERESTING ACTIVITY.

An advantage which our great stocks offer lies in the absolute guarantee which their exclusiveness gives—an almost unlimited assortment of distinctive articles.

There is an uncommon character to our gift articles which makes them dear to the recipient.

The question of price is important. Nowhere in the city are prices so uniformly reasonable—so very reasonable as to frequently elicit expressions of surprise on the part of shoppers who have examined gift articles and noted prices elsewhere.

A few suggestions in distinctive gift merchandise:

Leather goods,	Full dress protectors,	Neck scarfs,
Belts, buckles,	Trays, candle sticks,	Girl's coats,
Christmas cards,	Dinner sets,	Boys' suits,
Handbags,	Christmas fans,	Views of Salt Lake,
Suit cases,	Children's books,	Souvenir spoons,
Dressing cases,	Cuff buttons,	Cloisoinne pieces,
Manicure sets,	Handsome canes,	Music rolls,
Smoking sets,	Christmas aprons,	Fancy Back combs,
Smoking jackets,	Necklaces,	Men's bill folds,
Gloves,	Burnt wood boxes,	Fancy Card cases,